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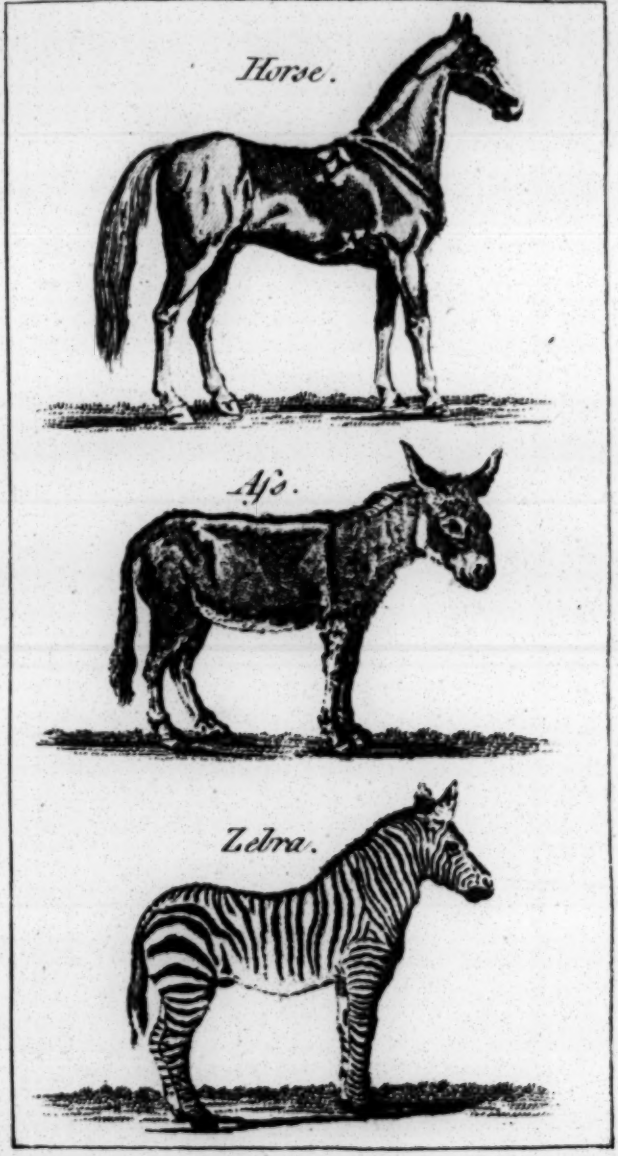
THE

MENAGERIE.


Horse.
Ass.
Zebra.

THE

MENAGERIE;

OR,

A Peep at the Quadruped Race.

BEING

AN EXHIBITION

OF

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ANIMALS,

Neatly engraved on Copper-Plates,

WITH THEIR CHARACTERS.

Intended as a Present for every curious Miss and Master.

"Come and peep."

BERRIDGE.

London:

PRINTED FOR E. NEWBERY,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,

By J. Cundee, Ivy-Lane.

1800.

B L

15·6·75

THE

MENAGERIE.

THE HORSE.

THE most generous and useful of four-footed animals; to enumerate its excellencies would be foreign to our purpose, as our wish in the present exhibition is merely to stimulate the youthful mind to further inquiry.

THE ASS,

In its wild state, defends itself against the attacks of the more ferocious with its mouth and heels, with wonderful activity. In a state of tameness it is the most gentle and

quiet of all animals, assuming a patience and submission, even more humble than its situation.

THE ZEBRA.

The most beautiful, yet wildest animal in nature. That in the QUEEN'S Menagerie, though taken when extremely young, is yet untamed.

THE BUFFALO.

There is a strong similitude between our cow and this animal, though less beautiful; it is used in drawing and carrying burthens, and in warm countries the greater part of the cheese and butter is made of its milk.

THE ZEBU.

The Zebu, or Barbary Cow, is very small, and not exceeding in size the *bison* of Africa.

THE MANY HORNED SHEEP.

The Iceland sheep resembles our breed in the form of the body and tail, but differs in the number of horns, having generally four, and not unfrequently eight.

THE SYRIAN GOAT.

This animal is somewhat larger than ours, with broad ears which almost hang down to the ground. They are chiefly kept round Aleppo, to supply the people with milk.

MALE AND FEMALE GOAT OF ANGORA.

The hair of these animals is of a silky fineness, and silvery whiteness, in curled locks of eight or nine inches in length, and forms the basis of our fine camblets. The horns of the male, as will be seen by our plate, are differently turned from those of the female.

BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

This animal is remarkable for its large and heavy tail, which often weighs from twenty to thirty pounds. It is very common in Syria and Egypt, the inhabitants of which, to preserve them from injury, keep it in yards and inclosures contiguous to their habitations.

THE MOUFLON.

To be found in Sardinia and Corsica. It is of the primitive race of sheep, and resembles the ram more than any other animal.

THE GUINEA OR CAPE SHEEP.

Found in all the tropical climates of Africa and the East Indies. It is large, has a rough hairy skin, short horns, and long ears.

THE STAG.

The colour of the stag in England is generally red, with some black about the face, and a black list down the neck and between the shoulders. In every age and nation mankind have made the chace of the stag one of their more favourite pursuits.

THE HIND.

The female stag is called a hind, which she takes the name of she at her third year.

MALE AND FEMALE WHITE FOOTED ANTELOPE.

It is a native of India: its height about four feet, and colour dark grey. The male has short horns—the female none.

THE ELK.

This animal is known in Europe under the name of the Elk, and in America by that of the Moose deer. They delight in cold countries, feeding on grass in summer, and the bark of trees in winter.

THE INDIAN MUSK.

The Indian Musk is of an olive colour, and about seventeen inches in length. It is an inhabitant of Ceylon.

THE CAMELOPARD.

Neither the disposition nor the formation of this animal seems calculated for a state of natural hostility. Its horns are blunt, and its teeth are fitted entirely for vegetable pasture.

THE

THE CAMEL AND THE DROMEDARY.

The chief difference between the Dromedary and the Camel is, that the Camel has two hunches on its back, and the Dromedary only one. The Camel is remarkable for its great powers of sustaining abstinence from drink.

THE WILD BOAR, AND COMMON BOAR.

The Wild Boar is neither so stupid, nor so filthy an animal as that we have reduced to tameness. He is smaller in the body, but larger in the snout: and his tusks not unfrequently a foot long.

THE REIN DEER.

This animal, to the inhabitants of the icy regions of the north, is of more consequence than the mines of Peru, as it supplies

plies them with all their wants. It answers the purpose of a horse, a cow, and a sheep.

THE PORCINE DEER.

This animal is a native of India. The late Lord Clive had one which he brought from thence. From the thickness of its body it is frequently called a Hog Deer.

THE PECCARY, OR MEXICAN HOG.

It resembles in some degree a small hog of the common kind. It is a native of the hottest parts of South America, and feeds on fruits, vegetables, roots, toads, and serpents. It is very dexterous in skinning the latter.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

This creature, whose figure is something between an ox and a hog, resides chiefly at the bottom of the great rivers and lakes of

of Africa, and finds its food principally from the fishy tribe: but when a scarcity of that happens, it has recourse to the land, where it commits dreadful havoc among the plantations.

RHINOCEROS.

Next to the elephant, it is the most powerful of animals. The tiger will more willingly attack any other enemy of the forest, than this formidable creature.

BABYROUESSA, OR INDIAN HOG.

This animal has some weak bristles along the back, but the rest of the body is covered with fine short wool. It differs in many respects from European hogs. Buero, a small island near Amboyna, is the principal place it inhabits.

THE CABIAI.

Resembles a hog of about two years old, delights in water and marshy places. It is web-footed, and consequently calculated for swimming, and living in the water. It is to be found in most parts of South America.

THE ELEPHANT.

The strongest as well as the largest of all quadrupeds, but in a state of nature neither fierce nor formidable. It is intelligent, tractable, and obedient to its master's will. It has a quick sense of glory.—An Elephant was directed to force a large vessel into the water, and the task proving superior to its strength, the master, in a sarcastic tone, ordered the keeper to take away the lazy beast, and bring another. The poor animal was so affected at the reflection, that it instantly repeated its efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot.

The

The animals of the Ape or Monkey class, are so numerous and so nearly allied in point of character, that for our little work it might appear superfluous to enter particularly into their history. We shall therefore only mention the names of those which our young friends will find described in the plates.

Baboon
Wanderow
Tufted Ape
Simai Porcaria
Pigmy Ape
Magot
Ourang Outang
Long Armed Ape
Tawney Monkey
Lori
Maucauco
Lion Tailed Monkey
Dog Faced Monkey.

THE DOG

Is the most intelligent of all known quadrupeds: and, exclusive of the beauty of his form, his swiftness, and his vivacity, possesses all those internal qualifications that can endear him to man. With a kind of affectionate humility he crouches before his master, and is happy to offer his strength, his courage, and all his useful talents for his service. He waits his orders, and implicitly obeys them: He consults his looks, and perfectly understands them. He is friendly without interest, grateful for the slightest favours, and sooner forgets injuries than benefits. His only aim is to be serviceable, his only terror to displease. He licks the hand just raised to strike him, and disarms resentment by submission. As brevity is our plan, we shall merely mention the names of those best known in England, and such as are represented on the copper-plates, which are the

Shepherds Dog
Spaniel
Hound

Grey-

Greyhound
Irish Greyhound
Danish Dog
Mastiff
Bull Dog
Pug Dog
Harrier
Lion Dog
Shock Dog.

THE HYENA.

It is more savage, and more untameable than any other quadruped, and is continually in a state of rage or rapacity. It leads an obscure and solitary life, and chiefly resides in the caverns of mountains, in the clefts of rocks, or in dens underground which it has formed for itself.

THE LION.

The Lion is an inhabitant of all parts of Africa, and the hotter regions of Asia. But their numbers in most places are now

diminishing. Those which are to be found in the peopled countries of Morocco and India, are so far lost to their courage, as to be scared away by a shout, and only venture to attack the timid and unresisting flocks and herds which women and children are sufficient to protect.

THE WOLF.

Although this animal bears a strong resemblance to the dog, yet his nature is widely different. It may be said that he preserves the ill qualities only, without any of the good ones. At present this country has none of them, though formerly so much infested with them, that King Edgar endeavoured to rid the kingdom of such disagreeable inmates, by commuting the punishment of certain crimes into the acceptance of a certain number of wolves tongues for each offender. They are at present to be found in France and Italy in great abundance.

THE FOX.

The Fox resembles the Wolf and the Dog internally, and is a crafty and lively animal. It has ever been famous for cunning and art, and undoubtedly merits the reputation it has gained. The chace of the Fox is pleasant and amusing to those who delight in such sports.

THE TIGER.

No Quadruped can be more fascinating in appearance than this animal, both in the elegance of its form and the beauty of its colouring. It is peculiar to Asia, though found in many of the more northern parts, as China and Chinese Tartary. It is the scourge of the country where it inhabits, preying upon the human race rather than any other animal.

THE PANTHER.

This animal differs very little in appearance or character from the Tiger, for which it has often been mistaken, excepting that the human race is not the particular object of its prey, but when excited by hunger.

THE LYNX.

There is little difference between this animal (excepting the tail which is about half as long in proportion) and those of the Panther kind. It has the same habits in satiating itself with the blood of the animal it has made its prey.

THE CONGAR.

Is a native of the continent of America, from Canada to Brasil, and often mistaken for the Lion. It is fierce and ravenous in the

the highest degree, and when pressed by hunger, it does not spare mankind.

THE HUNTING LEOPARD

Is about the size of a large greyhound. Has a long body, narrow chest, and very long legs. It is a native of India, and is tamed and trained for the chace of antelopes.

THE SIAGUSH

Is a native of India, and tamed and trained for the same purpose as the hunting leopard.

THE PORCUPINE.

This animal partakes much of the nature of the hedge hog; and, like that creature, has its formidable apparatus rather to defend itself,

itself, than annoy an enemy. It is very harmless; but when attacked, its usual method of defence is to lie down on one side, and at the approach of an enemy, to rise up suddenly, and wound him with the point of his quills on the other.

THE BRASILIAN PORCUPINE.

The quills on this creature are not one fourth the size of the above. It sleeps in the day, and searches for food at night. It climbs trees, and in descending, twists its tail round the branches, to prevent its falling.

THE MARMOT.

It is tamed without any difficulty, and is readily taught to dance, to wield the cudgel, and obey the voice of its master. What particularly distinguishes the marmot from every other quadruped is, its sleeping during

during the winter. It feels the influence of the cold more than any of the four footed race, and nature has so ordained it, that it prepares its retreat in a hole in the side of mountains, with wonderful sagacity.

THE LAPLAND MARMOT.

These animals appear in immense quantities, and at uncertain periods in Norway and Lapland. They destroy every blade of grass they come near. They march in legions in a straight forward direction; and neither fire, lakes, nor torrents, can stop their progress.

THE CASAN MARMOT.

These animals are excessive fond of salt, and vast quantities are taken on board the barges that load with that commodity at Solihamsky, and fall down into the Volga, below Casan.

THE

THE HARE.

The Hare is the most persecuted and most timid of animals; being a weak and defenceless creature, it is endued in a remarkable degree with that preserving passion—fear. Nature has been friendly to it, by providing it with long ears, and large prominent eyes, by which it is enabled to avoid many a snare laid for its destruction.

The editor recommends to his young readers a delightful little work entitled the *Hare*, or *hunting incompatible with humanity*. If it gives them half the pleasure it did him, they will be gratified in no small degree.

THE RUSSIAN RABBIT

Has a double skin over the back, into which it can withdraw its head: and another under the throat, in which it can

place its fore feet. In the loose skin on the back, it has small holes to admit light to the eyes.

THE BEAVER

Is the only animal among quadrupeds that has a flat broad tail, covered with scales, serving as a rudder to direct his motions in the water. The most wonderful part of this creature's character is, the mode of building its habitation. They form a society, and every one has his employ in the structure of the edifice; which, when compleated, is the common lodging of all.

THE COMMON SQUIRREL.

This animal is so well known, that neither description, or character can be necessary in our little work. We shall therefore pass it over, that we may have room for

other matter more entertaining to our young friends.

THE GREY SQUIRREL.

In many respects, this animal has the actions of the common squirrel. They abound in North America, where they do incredible damage to the plantations of maze, by running up the stalks, and eating the young ears. A reward of three-pence for each, is allowed by the provinces for every one killed.

THE BLACK SQUIRREL.

Excepting in colour, this animal resembles the Grey Squirrel. It is to be found in Asia and America.

THE

THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

This little animal, which is frequently brought to England, is less than a common squirrel. It has a lateral membrane, extending from the fore, to the hind legs. The skin of the membrane assists it in a wonderful degree in its springs from one tree to another, keeping it buoyant in the air, till the force of its first impulse is expired, and then it descends.

THE SLOTH.

The Sloth inhabits many parts of the eastern side of South America. It is the meanest, the most sluggish and ill formed of animals. It lives entirely on vegetable food, and in less than a fortnight, generally strips a large tree of its verdure. It is with the utmost pain and difficulty it ascends a tree, and is utterly unable to descend in the same way, but forms itself into a ball, and drops to the ground; when

it recovers, it prepares for another journey to some neighbouring tree. One hundred yards distance is a week's journey. At every effort to move, it sets forth a most plaintive and melancholy cry, which excites pity in man: and horror in every beast of the forest.

THE ARMADILLO.

This animal is covered with a shell. Whenever it perceives itself attacked, it draws its head under it, leaving no part of it to be seen but the top of the nose. It then draws its feet under its belly, and unites the two extremities, forming itself into a ball, invulnerable.

THE ANT EATER.

This animal is a native of Brasil and Guiana. It lives chiefly in woods, and conceals

conceals itself under fallen leaves. It seldom ventures from its retreat; and when it does, the industry of an hour supplies it with food for several days. It feeds entirely on ants and insects, which it catches with great activity. It climbs trees, and takes hold of the branches with its tail.

THE GREAT MADAGASCAR BAT.

This Bat is the largest we have any certain account of. It resembles the common one in the form of its wings:, in its manner of flying, and in its internal conformature. They devour indiscriminately, fruits, flesh and insects; and are so extremely fond of the juice of the palm tree, that they will intoxicate themselves with it till they drop on the ground.

THE JERBOA.

This animal inhabits Egypt, Barbary, and the deserts between Balsora and Aleppo.

It is as singular in its motions as in its form. It always stands or walks on its hind legs only, while the fore paws, like the Squirrel, perform the office of hands, and convey the food to its mouth. They feed entirely on vegetables.

THE BROWN BEAR.

The brown Bear is not only savage, but solitary. The general food of this and the other varieties, is roots, fruits, and vegetables. In consequence of hunger, it will sometimes destroy cattle, and commit depredations on the farmers premises.

This animal, though in appearance extremely awkward and stupid, is capable of receiving some instruction. There are few who have not seen it dance on its hind feet; which trick it is taught by setting on hot plates of iron, and playing to it while it is in this uneasy situation.

THE WHITE BEAR.

This animal grows to a vast size, and is the undisputed master of the icy mountains of Greenland and Spitzbergen. It delights in human blood, and will attack companies of armed men.

THE WOLVERENE

Is an inhabitant of Hudson's Bay and Canada. It is a voracious animal, but so slow of foot, that it is obliged to take its prey by surprize.

THE BADGER

Is an inoffensive animal, and feeds upon roots, fruits, grass, insects and frogs. It is indolent, and sleeps the greatest part of its time. The part of England where they chiefly

chiefly abound are, Essex, Sussex, and some of the midland counties.

THE OPOSSUM

Is an inhabitant of Virginia, Louisiana, Mexico, Brasil, and Peru. It destroys poultry, and sucks the blood without devouring the flesh.

THE LESSER OTTER.

This animal is much smaller than the common Otter, though resembling it in form. It is a native of Poland, and feeds on fishes, frogs, and water insects. Its fur is in great esteem.

POLECAT.

Like the rest of the weasel tribe, the Polecat is very destructive to poultry of all kinds;

kinds; but the rabbit seems to be its favourite prey; a single one is enough to destroy a whole warren. The smell of it is disagreeable, even to a proverb.

THE WEASEL.

It is an untameable and untractable creature; is a very great enemy to rats and mice; and at the same time that it purloins the property of the farmer, it rids him of those unwelcome visitors.

THE FOSSANE

Inhabits Madagascar, Guinea, and the Phillipine Isles. It is fierce, and almost untameable.

THE SQUASH.

The upper jaw of this animal is much longer than the lower; its ears are rounded, its hair long. It has only four toes on each foot before, though all other weasels have five.

THE CIVET.

The famous drug musk, is produced from this animal, which is so strong a perfume, that it communicates itself to every part of the body. This animal inhabits India, the Phillipine Islands, &c.

FINIS.

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Lovechild's Golden Present to all little Masters and Misses
The Royal Alphabet, or Child's best Instructor
The Father's Gift, or the Way to be Wise and Happy
The Sister's Gift, or the Naughty Boy Reformed
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The Entertaining Traveller
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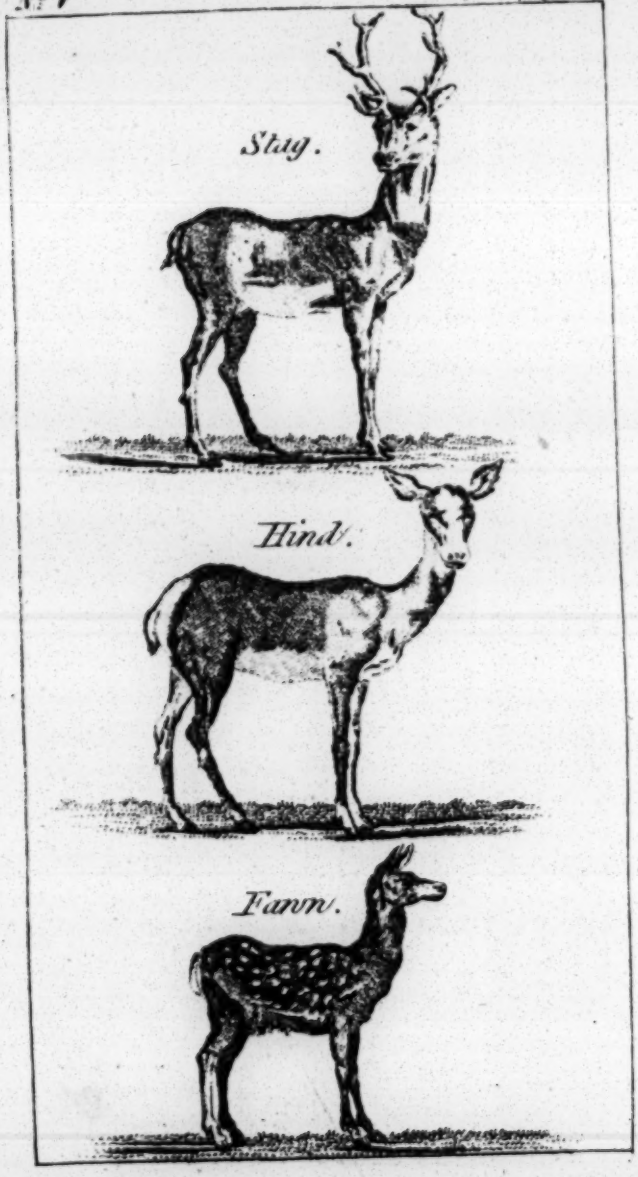
Little Tales for Little People.

J. Cundee, Printer, Ivy Lane.

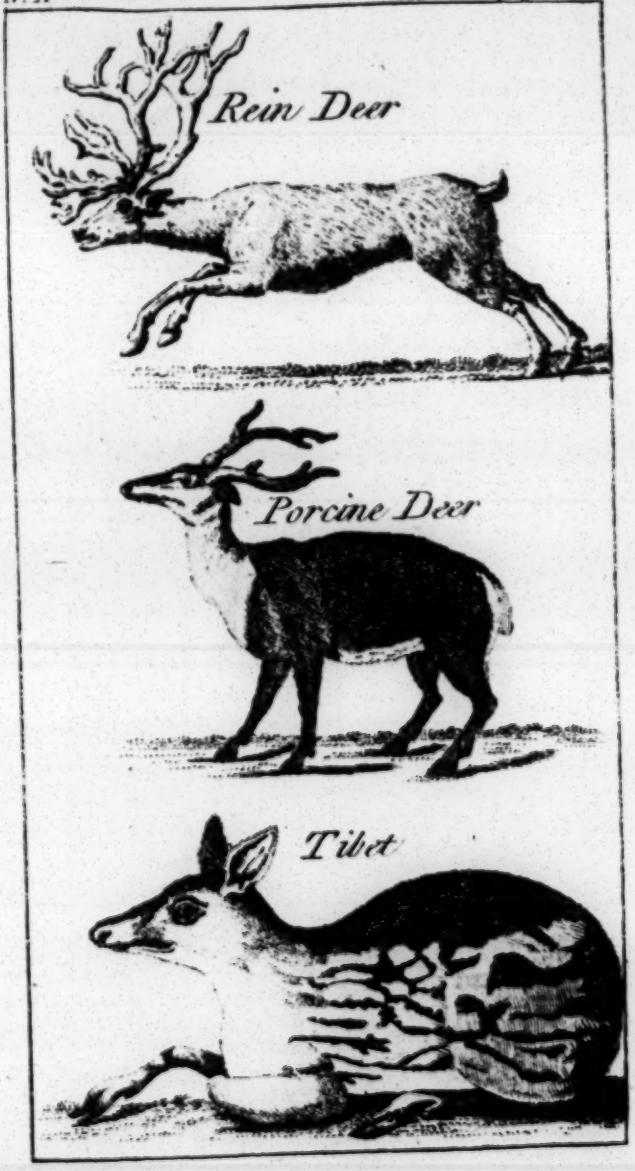

Stag.
Hind.
Fawn.

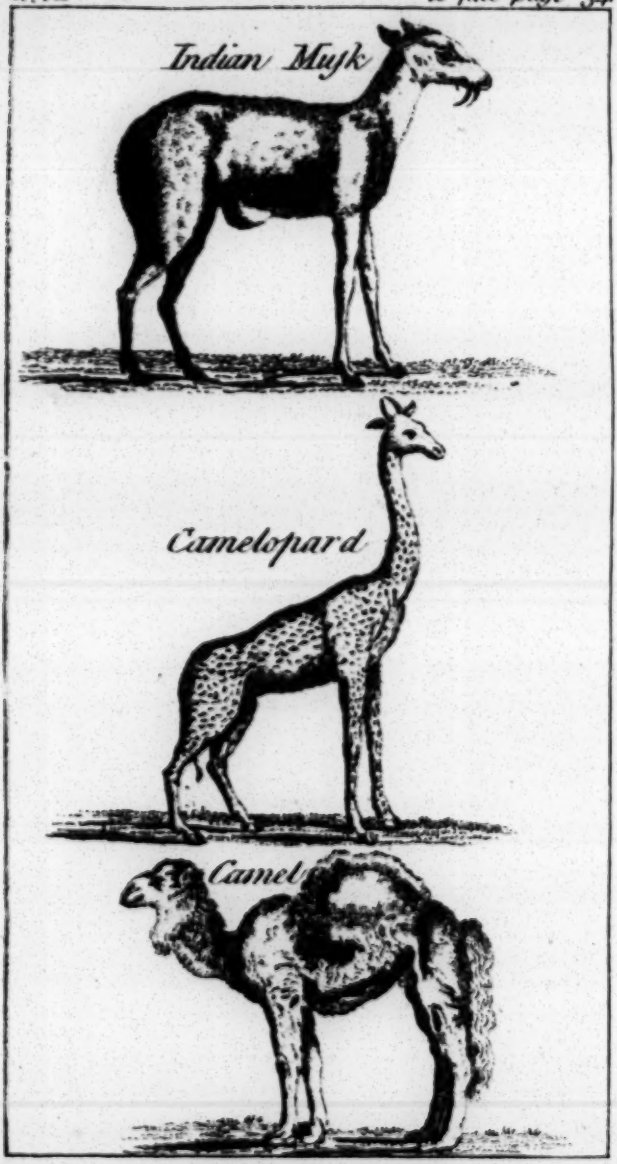
Syrian Goat
He Goat of Angora.
She Goat of Angora.

Broad tailed Sheep.
Moufflon.
Cape Sheep.

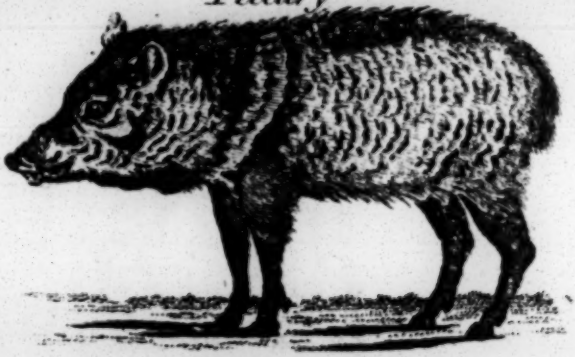
Female white footed
Antelope.
Male white footed
Antelope.
Elk.

American Buffalo.
Zebu.
many horned Sheep.


Rein Deer
Porcine Deer
Tibet


Indian Musk
Camelopard
Camel

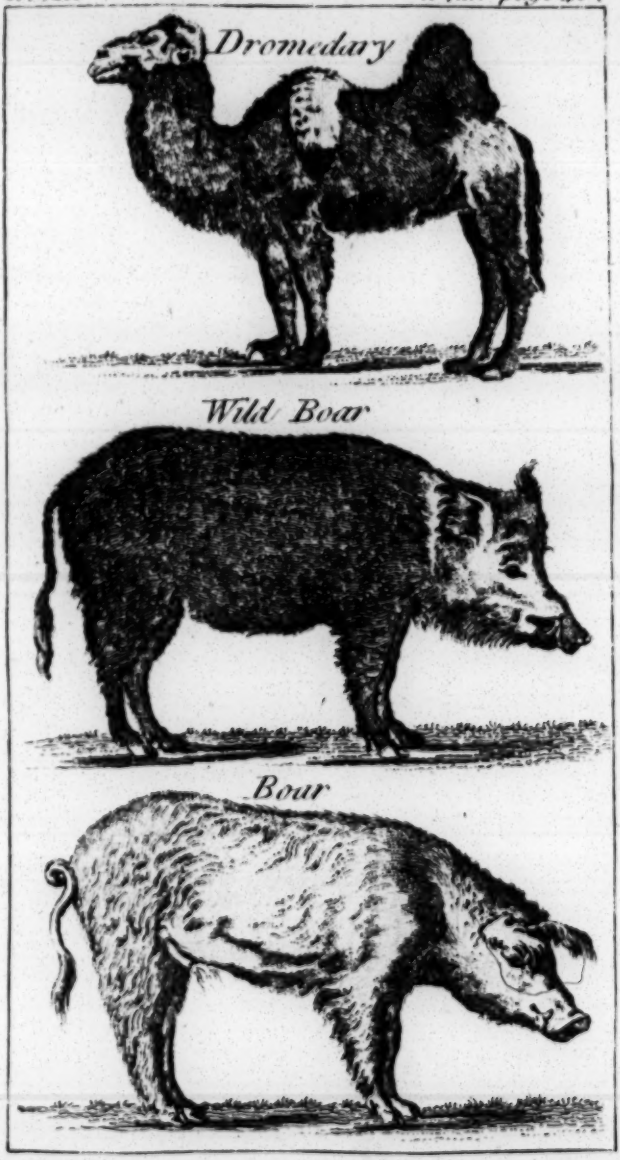
Peccary



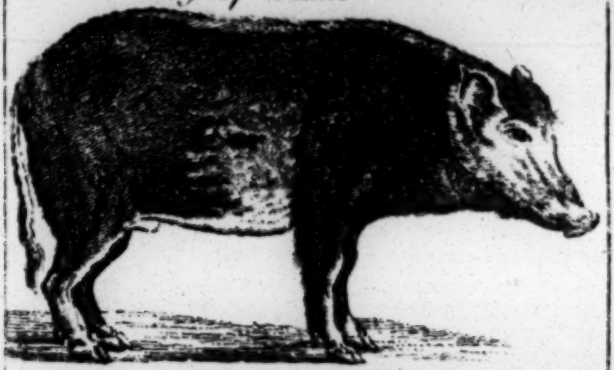
Rhinoceros

Hippopotame

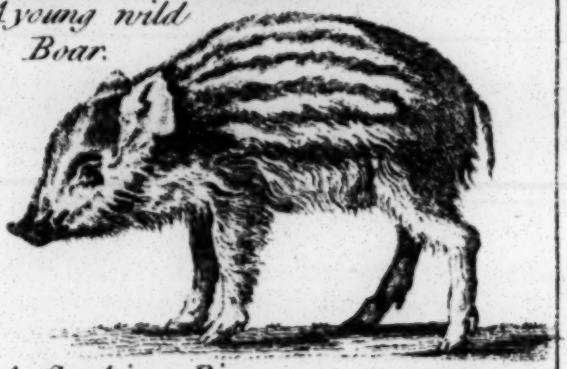
Babirouessa
Indian Hog
Cabiai


Dromedary
Wild Boar
Boar

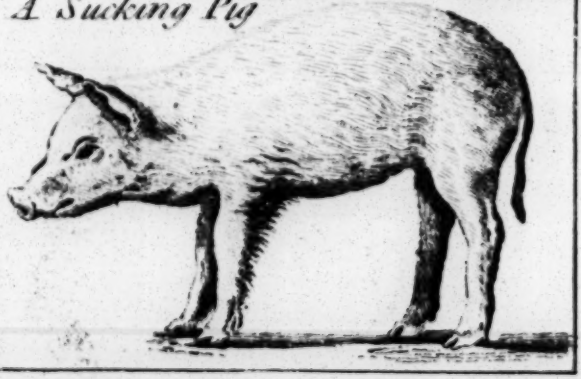
Hog of Siam



A young wild Boar.



A Sucking Pig



L'Elephant

Pigmy Ape
Magot

Baboon
Wanderow

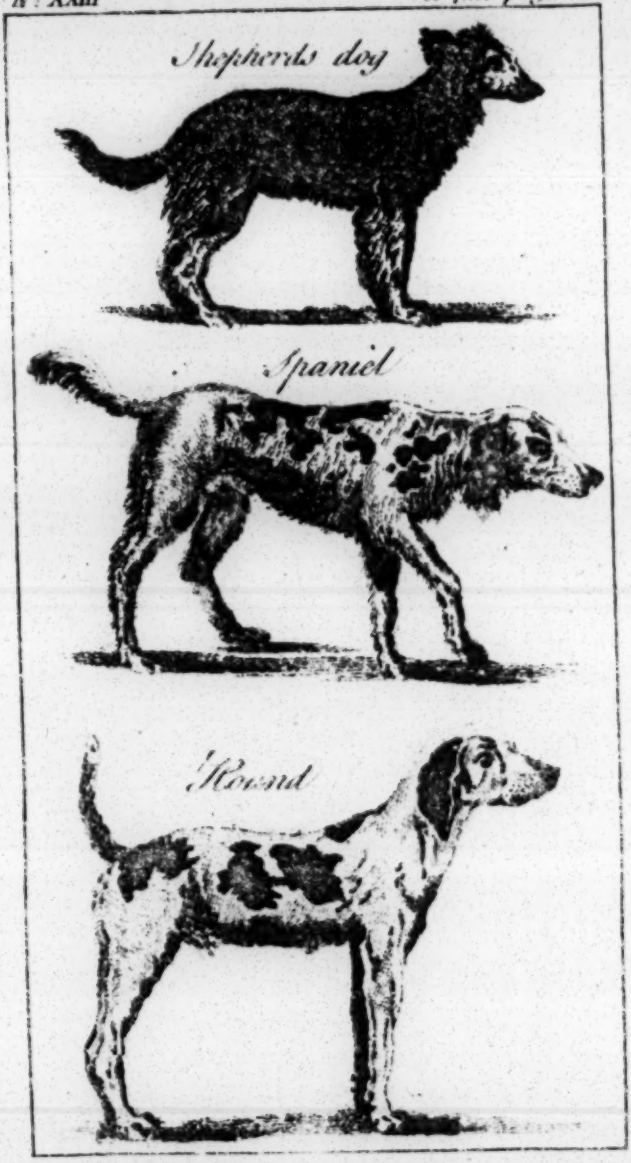
Tufted Ape
Simia Porcaria

Ouran Outang

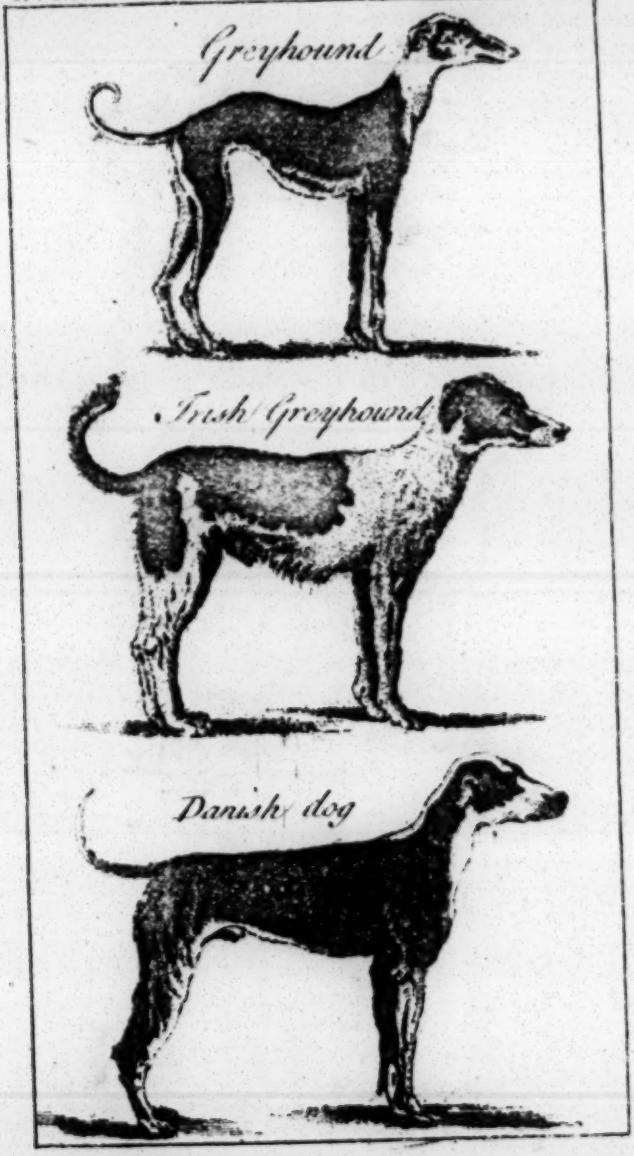
long armed Ape

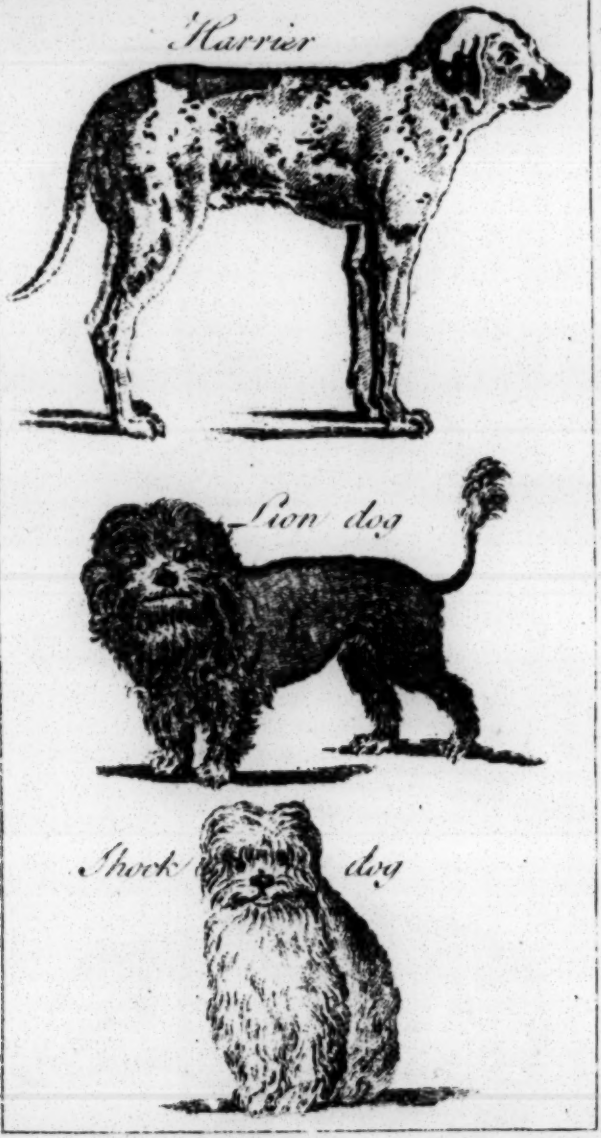
Tamarin
Monkey
Lori
Maucauco

Lion tailed Monkey
dog faced Monkey


Shepherds dog
Spaniel
Hound

Mastiff
Bull dog
Pug dog

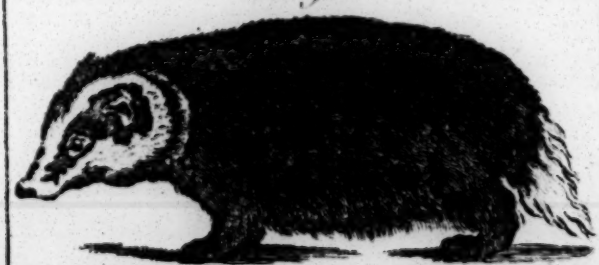

Greyhound
Irish Greyhound
Danish dog


Harrier
Lion dog
Shock dog

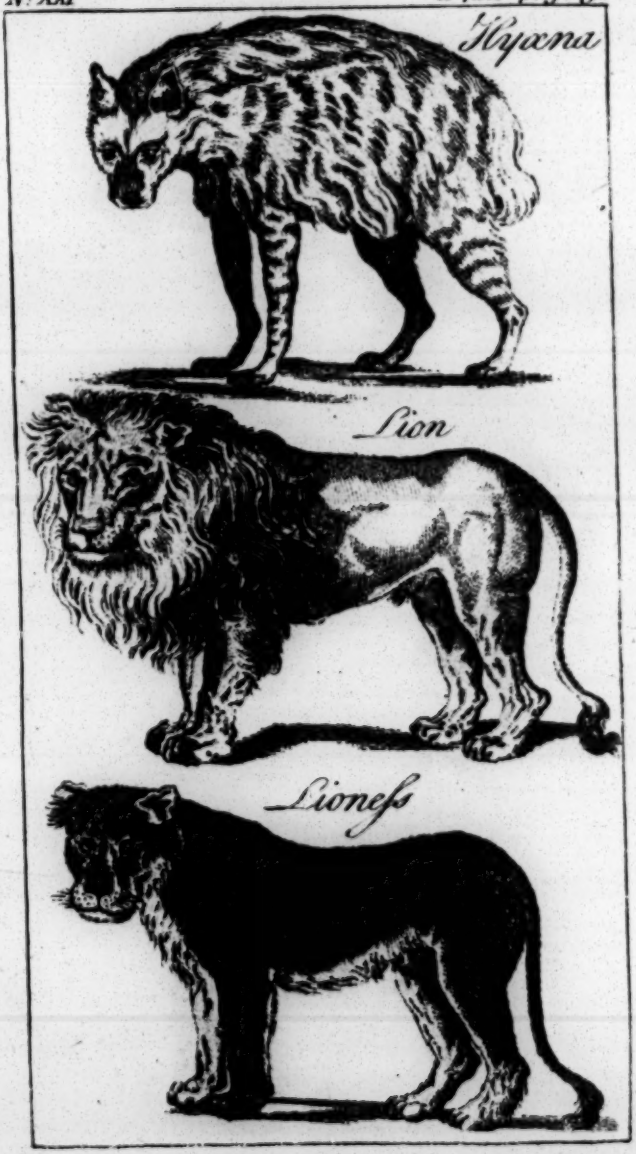
white Bear

Wolverene

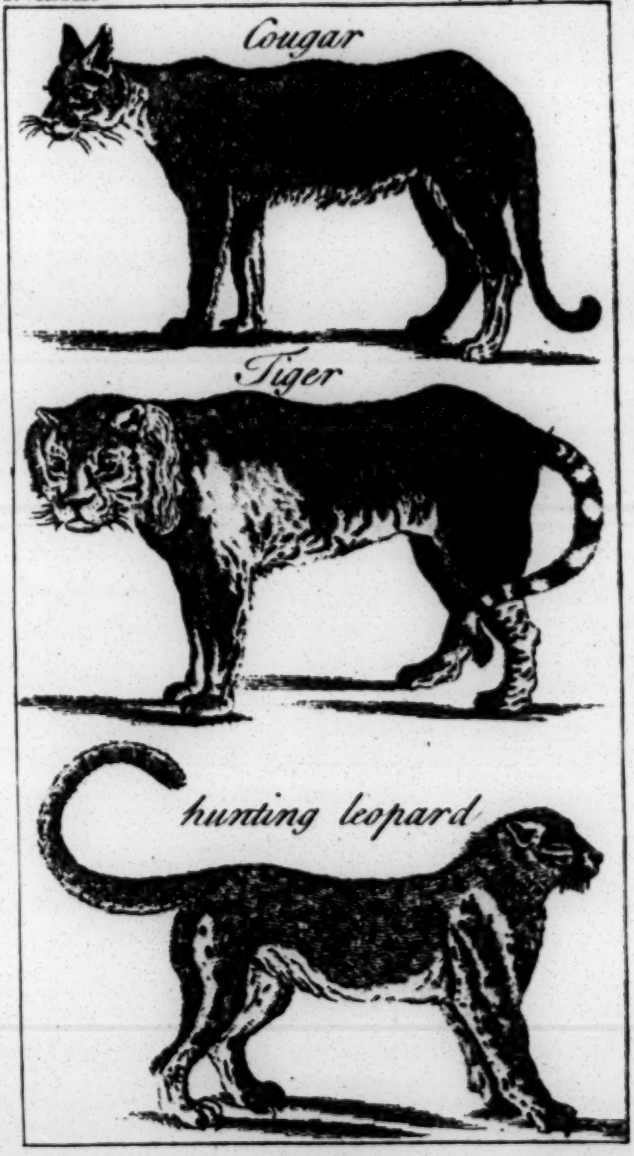
Badger



Black tyger
male Panther
Lynx


Hyæna
Lion
Lioness

Wolf
Fox
Arctic Fox


Cougar
Tiger
hunting leopard

Persian Lynx
Syagush
Brown Bear

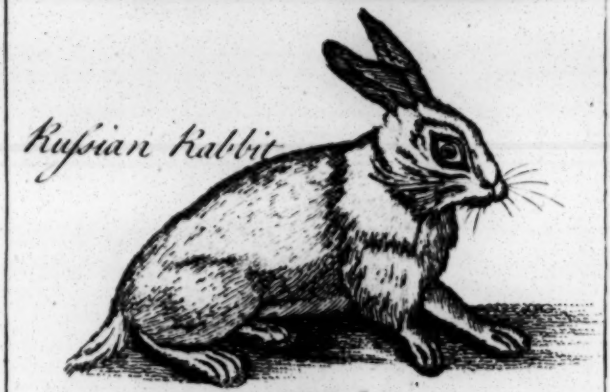
Porcupine
Brasilian Porcupine
Quebec Marmot

Fossane
Squash
Civet
Otter

Flying Squirrel
Lapland Marmot
Casan Marmot

Siberian Hare

Russian Rabbit



Beaver

Opossum
Lesser Otter
Polecat
Brasilian Weasel

B L

Hudson Bay Squirrel
Squirrel
Black Squirrel
Grey Squirrel

Sloth

Gerboa.
Radiated Mole.
Long-tailed Mole.
Hedge-hog.

Armadillo.
New York Bat.
Great Madagascar Bat.

Lesser Ant Eater.

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